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7. ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

The archive of the College of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary by St. Ambrose in Prague,[1] where we would expect to find the most important written sources, is unfortunately in disarray. When the college was dissolved in 1786, its archive and library were, like many other archives and libraries belonging to the houses of other orders, passed into the hands of Rafael Ungar, the State Librarian. All that remains here as a testimony to more than one hundred and fifty years of the Irish Franciscans in this country can fit into just one archive carton in the National Archives in Prague (NA, I. odd., archive group AZK – ŘHyb Praha, Spisy 2726–2727, carton no. 45). There are more than two hundred items of particularly heterogenous material, which is only in part preserved in the original. The bulk of it comes from the golden period of the college in the second half of the seventeenth century; the scant documentation from the following century speaks tellingly of the gradual decline in the importance of the community. As for the surviving deeds, these are deposited in archive group AZK L 2, ŘH sv. Ambrož; admittedly, this collection amounts to a mere ten items, but it contains almost every important privilege granted to the Prague college by the Pope or the emperors up to 1746.

A minor source was provided by the archive group Stará manipulace (SM, ref. no. SM H 99 1, 3, 4, 8, carton no. 912), containing references to the compulsory purchase of houses for the needs of the college; these can be complemented by Lancinger's topographical research in the Prague Historical Review.[2]

In the archive group Nová manipulace there are also some records which enable a closer examination in particular of the maintenance of the college or the building activity in relation to the Bohemian authorities (NM, ref. no. NM K2 H1 1).

In the archive group of the Franciscan Friary of Our Lady of the Snows in Prague (archive group ŘF in the same archives), under serial number 13, there is a book, written in the Irish Franciscan college, which is important for the understanding of the internal structure and functioning of the community, namely the Statutes of the Prague college (*Statuta domestica pro*

Paez, Jan, and Hedvika Kuchaov. The Irish Franciscans in Prague 1629-1786, Karolinum Press, 2015. ProQuest Ebook Central, http://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/nuim/detail.action?docID=2057522.
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religio regimine fratrum minorum strictoris observantiae provinciae Hiberniae, collegii Immaculatae conceptionis B.V. Mariae Pragae). In the archive group there are also other documents from which can be learnt the names of the Irish Franciscans (ŘF, carton no. 22), and also *Archivum seu protocollum conventus Otticensis ad s. Patrem Franciscum* (ŘF, book no. 46) which comes, as the title suggests, from the Franciscan friary in Votice. In the part of the latter entitled *Memorabilia conventus* there is, for one thing, a description of the death of Patrick Fleming which was copied from a less well-known Bruodin publication, as well as references to the alteration of Fleming's tomb from the eighteenth century.

In the same place, the Archives of the Prague Archbishopric (Archiv pražského arcibiskupství) contains some materials relating to the Irish Franciscan college. There are less important documents on the history of the college, for example, information on tuition in the 1630s and 1640s (APA, 2014), documents which originated in communications with the consistory from the 1630s to the 1650s (APA, ref. no. C 119/2, carton no. 2100), ordination registers for the 1620s to the 1640s containing Irish names, (from APA, book no. B 3/4, the ordination register by Šimon Brož for the years 1627 to 1643), documents relating to the sale of Franz Anton Sporck's garden (APA, carton no. 2166), but, above all, there is a volume of written material concerning the visit by the Archbishop's commission in 1737 (APA, book no. B 65/13). This detailed record allows us, not only to reconstruct the personnel of the house, but also to understand the atmosphere which governed the community at that time. It is a unique opportunity for a detailed examination of the functioning of the college in the eighteenth century.

From the same period, there is a catalogue of the library entitled *Catalogus librorum bibliothecae Patrum Hibernorum ad sanctum Ambrosium Pragae inceptus . . . 1752 a me Fratre Patricio Hackett* which is in the National Library in Prague.[3]

The personal archive of Archbishop Ernst Adalbert, Cardinal Harrach, contains details which complement and illuminate life in the college up to the 1660s. This is in the archive group Familienarchiv Harrach in Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv in the Austrian State Archives in Vienna.

There are further documents from the period of the dissolution of the college which predate the material which will be discussed in the next paragraph. This concerns mainly the time of the college's subordination to the Prague Archbishopric (APA, carton no. 2101 – the 1770s and 1780s).

The sad end of the Irish Franciscan community is recorded in another archive group in the National Archives, in that of the Bohemian Governorate (ČG Publ, 1786–1795, 145/111/1786–

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7, carton no. 2729–2731) and also in the Bohemian State Exchequer (CSÚ, carton no. 293). In studying this material it is possible to follow not only the dissolution of the college but also the fates of its members in subsequent years.

Bernard Jennings collected and published sources, primarily in Franciscan archives, connected with the founding and early years of the Prague college. The work contains correspondence and other documents from the years 1629 to 1639, mainly in Latin, but also in English, Spanish and German. The material came from the archives of St. Isidore's College in Rome, the friary on Merchants' Quay in Dublin, the current National Archives in Prague and the Franciscan friary in Schaerbeek in Brussels.[4]

In the 1990s, two important new publications have appeared in the Irish Franciscan journal devoted to historical research, *Collectanea hibernica*: a list of the Irishmen ordained in Prague in the years 1629 to 1786 by Matthäus Hösler (with additions by Benignus Millett) and several lists of Irish Franciscans drawn from various archive groups in the archives of the Prague Archbishopric, the Prague City Archives and from the Strahov library, which we have mostly taken from the originals.[5] We have used documents related to the Irish province, principally to the provincial chapters, but more marginally connected to the Prague college.[6]

We have exploited two further archives: that of the Šternberk-Manderscheid family, stored in the archives of the National Museum, which contains detailed documents clarifying the part played by the Šternberk family in the founding of the library of the Irish Franciscan college,[7] and the Franciscan archives in Rome, from which Augustin Neumann presented his extracts.[8] These records relate to the Irish Franciscans and especially the period during which they were deprived of the possibility of teaching at the archiepiscopal seminary in Prague.

To conclude, we will mention our listing of handwritten and printed sources. In it we have presented a survey of the literary production of the humanities by Irish emigrants in Bohemia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries found in the Strahov library. Although with the passage of time it has become clear that the work is not entirely exhaustive, it is the only essay of its type which has been published by Czech scholars.[9] It also includes, of course, works by Irish authors who were not Franciscans. Clearly, it cannot record every work, but the close contacts with the Premonstratensians, whose college, Norbertinum, was close to the Irish college and whose students attended lectures on theology and philosophy by the Irish teachers at the archiepiscopal seminary, account for the inclusion of prints and manuscripts (though primarily lists of lectures) by the Irish in the Strahov library.

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PERIOD PUBLICATIONS

When the Irish college in Prague still existed, works were printed which today enable us to look into its history, in particular *Propugnaculum catholicae veritatis* by the most important Irish representative of Scotism in Bohemia, Anthony Bruodin.[10] Although this work was dedicated to the history of heresies, in it the author not only dealt with the Church history of his people and acquainted Europe with the oppression by the English to which his people were subjected at that time but also described the arrival of the Irish Franciscans in Bohemia and their impact there. Jan Florian Hammerschmid undoubtedly drew on Bruodin's work for his own survey of the history of the Church and a description of the Church and its endowments in his *Prodromus*.[11]

The final important contemporary printed work is a list of the lectors and students of Irish origin, members of the College of the Immaculate Conception, who taught and studied in the archiepiscopal seminary in the years 1635 to 1692. This detailed list also recorded some biographical information. Besides the Franciscans of the Irish province, it also contains lists concerning some of the other orders working in Bohemia.[12]

Other printed works can be found in the above-mentioned listing of Irish literary production in the stock of the Strahov library.

LITERATURE

The fate of the Irish Franciscan province[13] was described by Canice Mooney[14] and Benignus Millett,[15] and important correspondence from the beginning of the Prague college was published by Brendan Jennings.[16] Millett's work covers almost exhaustively a fifteen year period; the author used a variety of sources stored in Bohemia in the current National Archives, and, naturally, Irish sources too, as well as Vatican, Italian, Austrian (for example, the Harrach family archive), English and Spanish sources. This book provided us not only with excellent biographical information and a list of valuable sources but also with a basic understanding of the structure of the Irish province and its activity. Millett devoted a not inconsiderable part of his

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work to the Prague college and not only dealt in detail with its fortunes but also noted some of the literary works of its members, in particular Anthony Bruodin. He devoted one of the more detailed essays to James Taaffe, who attended the Prague college.

The Irish were the first to take scholarly note of the Franciscans in Prague. A detailed article, symbolically entitled *Ireland and Bohemia*, written in 1907 by Richard J. Kelly, admittedly lacks annotation and is rather an account of the author's time in Prague, in which he "discovers" for Ireland the Prague College of the Immaculate Conception, but it nevertheless contains a considerable amount of information.[17] Kelly followed this up with an account of the literary activity of the Irish Franciscans in Prague that contained a comparatively extensive introduction and a list of two hundred works published by the Irish.[18] At the end of the 1930s, Brendan Jennings, a Franciscan from the order's college in Louvain, visited Prague, and the result was a similar but better informed article about the Irish Franciscans in Prague.[19] In the Franciscan Library in Killiney, there is correspondence between Jennings and his Prague associate Karel Mušek who obtained excerpts from the Archives of the Ministry of the Interior (now the National Archives in Prague). There are also copies of related documents saved in Killiney.

In the 1950s, Kevin MacGrath, who had visited Prague in autumn 1949, wrote some critical essays. He had met the Strahov abbot, Jarolímek, who allowed him to study in the Strahov library. In 1951, in his first article, devoted to the Strahov library, MacGrath commemorates Abbot Jarolímek, who had in the meantime died in a Communist prison, briefly recounts the history of Strahov monastery and its library and presents a survey of the literary works by Irishmen which he had been able to see.[20] This work had no annotation, obviously because it was commemorative, in contrast to his next essay, published in the same year, on the Irish Franciscan library in Prague.[21] A further study was devoted to Anthony Bruodin and his cousin, Bonaventure.[22]

Among the most important titles published in Ireland over the last decade are several collections edited by Thomas O'Connor and Mary Ann Lyons, in particular *Irish Migrants in Europe after Kinsale, 1602–1820*, also including an article about the literary activities of the Irish Franciscans in Prague by Mícheál MacCraith and David Worthington.[23] *The Irish in Europe, 1581–1815* and *Irish Communities in Early Modern Europe* provide an overview of the comparative studies on Irish exiles in Europe.[24] *The Ulster Earls and Baroque Europe. Refashioning Irish Identities, 1600–1800* is the most recent volume of this kind. A new edition

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of a collection of older works by various authors compiled by Nollaig Ó Muraíle is also noteworthy.[25] The most comprehensive and outstanding work is undoubtedly *The Irish Franciscans 1534–1990* by various authors, edited by E. Bhreathnach, H. MacMahon OFM and J. McCafferty, an in-depth study on the history of the Irish province of the Franciscans.[26]

In the Bohemian context, if we ignore Polišenský's monograph from 1982,[27] Kovář's work on England in the second half of the seventeenth century,[28] and a survey of British history[29] which only deals with Irish history when it interconnects with British history, then the only general work on Irish history which has been published in the Czech Republic is a translation of *The Course of Irish History* (1994), edited by T.W. Moody and F.X. Martin.[30]

Some basic facts about the College of the Immaculate Conception can be found in *Encyklopedie českých klášterů*,[31] which also refers to older literature and focuses on the historical development of the college's construction. If we are to mention a more general work, the volume on Prague's New Town entitled *Umělecké památky Prahy*[32] does so in greater detail, as does the above-mentioned article by Luboš Lancinger (which deals more with historical topography) and that by Alžběta Birnbaumová. Developments after the dissolution of the college are dealt with by Alois Kubíček.[33]

A survey by Miroslav Baroch and Ludvík Schmid of certain families, mainly ones serving in the Imperial Army, can be found in the almanac *Heraldická minucí 1987–1988*.[34] Much biographical information is provided by the quite extensive prosopographical study by Ludvík Schmid which was published in two annual volumes of *Sborník historický* [*Historical Review*] in the years 1985–1986.[35] Professor Schmid will be referred to again in the text, *inter alia*, with biographical information connected with the question of Irish emigrants to Bohemia.

A book by Stanislav Sousedík[36] on Scotism in the Bohemian Crown Lands, which also included the fate of the Irish college, was published, but because of the main theme of the work the author was unable to provide more detailed research into the history of the college. J. Polišenský also touched on the Irish in Bohemia, understandably again only marginally, in his work *Tisíciletá Praha očima cizinců*.[37] The final works are by the authors of this monograph and are, understandably, closely connected with it: the lecture by Hedvika Kuchařová at the conference on monasteries in Poland in 1999 and Jan Pařez's lecture at the conference on the Irish abroad in Maynooth in 2000.[38]

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Then the Czech edition of the present volume was published in 2001, followed by several articles and lectures which focused on particular related subjects. Relations between Irish and Bohemian Franciscans were described in an article dated 2005[39] and an updated version of the study on books in the Strahov library by Irish exiles was published in English.[40] Then the educational work of the Irish Franciscans was mentioned in passing in the monograph on the Norbertinum, College of Premonstratensians in Prague.[41] Most recently, the fate of the Irish Franciscans after leaving their college was the topic of a conference paper presented at the Metropolitan University Prague in autumn 2012.[42]

Additional information about the Irish Franciscans in the first decades of the college in the period of archiepiscopal office of Cardinal Harrach was published in *Die Diarien und Tagzettel des Kardinals Ernst Adalbert von Harrach (1598–1667)*[43] (in German only) and in the monograph by Alessandro Catalano, originally in Italian and later published in Czech as *Zápas o svědomí* [*A Struggle for Conscience*], which is based on the above-mentioned source.[44]

Czech art historians Radka Tibitanzlová, Martin Mádl and Štěpán Vácha recently published works on the subject of the furnishings and decoration of the college church.[45]

Other sources and literature are refered to in the text in passing.

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1 The Irish Franciscan Friary was built in place of an earlier St. Ambrose monastery of the Benedictines, which perished during the Hussite Wars in the first half of the fifteenth century. The history of the location was known to the Irish Franciscans, who respected the previous foundation by including a reference to St. Ambrose in the name of their college. In Latin, the official name was *Collegium Immaculatae Conceptionis Beatae Marie Virginis ad sanctum Ambrosium*, in Czech *Kolej Neposkvrněného Početí Panny Marie u svatého Ambrože*. Both the Latin *ad* and the Czech *u* mean "by" in English. On the St. Ambrose monastery, see Jan Pařez, "Kláštery na Novém Městě pražském do husitských válek a jejich právní a ekonomické postavení v městském prostředí" [Monasteries in Prague's New Town up to the Hussite Wars and Their Legal and Economic Status in the City], *DP* 17 (1998): 75–91.

2 Luboš Lancinger, "Z místopisu Nového Města pražského v 15.–19. století – Hybernská ulice I" [On the Topography of Prague's New Town in the Fifteenth to Nineteenth Centuries – Hybernian Street I], *PSH* 20 (1987): 138–180. The author based his contribution not only on city records but also on the records in the Šternberk-Manderscheid family archive in the archives of the National Museum, see below.

3 NK, MS IX I 2. See Josef Truhlář, *Catalogus codicum manu scriptorum latinorum qui in c.r. Bibliotheca publica atque universitatis Pragensis asservantur*. Vol. 2 (Pragae: Regia societas scientiarum Bohemica, 1906) 30.

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4 Brendan Jennings ed., *Documents of the Irish Franciscans College at Prague. I*, Archivium Hibernicum or Irish Historical Records. Volume IX, Maynooth 1942, 171–294. In the front page and the contents of the volume it is quoted incorrectly *Irish Franciscan Documents: Prague, I*, (further quoted as *IFD*).

5 Matthäus Hösler, "Irishmen ordained at Prague, 1629–1786," *Collectanea hibernica* 33 (1991): 7–53. Benignus Millett, "Irishmen ordained at Prague, 1628–1700: additions and corrections to Matthäus Hösler's lists," *Collectanea hibernica* 39–40 (1997–8): 23–31. Ibid., "Some lists of Irish Franciscans in Prague, 1656–1791," *Collectanea hibernica* 36–37 (1994–5): 59–84. *Collectanea hibernica* has unfortunately ceased publication.

6 Cathaldus Giblin ed., *Liber Lovaniensis. A Collection of Irish Franciscan Documents, 1629–1717* (Dublin: Clonmore and Reynolds, 1956). This work provides the names of several guardians of the Prague college. Anselm Faulkner ed., *Liber Dubliniensis. Chapter documents of the Irish Franciscans 1719–1875* (Killiney: Franciscan Friars, 1978). The deaths of some Prague lay brothers are mentioned in this work. The most recent general list was published in *Liber Killiniensis. Irish Franciscan chapter bills 1876–1999 and other lists, including a catalogue of friars on lists already published*, ed. Ignatius Fennessy OFM. (Killiney: Franciscan Library, 2001). See "Appendix 3. A catalogue of Irish Franciscans found on published lists," 230–341 and also Maelísa Ó Huallacháin, OFM., "Notebook 36 of Father Laurence Browne, O.F.M.," *Collectanea hibernica* 44–45 (2002–2003): 246–311.

7 Alžběta Birnbaumová, "Příspěvky k dějinám umění XVII. stol. z archivu Šternbersko-Manderscheidského" [Contributions to the History of the Art of the Seventeenth Century from the Šternberk-Manderscheid Archive], *PA* 34 (1925): 492–497.

8 Augustin Neumann, "Výpisy z menších řádových archivů římských" [Extracts from Smaller Archives of Roman Catholic Religious Orders], *ČKD* 73.1 (1932): 92–97.

9 Hedvika Kuchařová and Jan Pařez, "Po stopách irských emigrantů ve fondech Strahovské knihovny v Praze (Z literární produkce irských emigrantů v Čechách v 17. a 18. stol.)," *Migrating Scholars. Lines of Contact between Ireland and Bohemia*, ed. H. Robinson-Hammerstein (Dublin: Navicula Publications, 1998) 116–208. Since the publication of this contribution, we have discovered the following prints: *Theses theologicae ex tractatu de opera sex dierum, et notis theologicis, cum continuatione operis de divina revelatione, quas praside P.F. Antonio Ô Brien, ord. min. strict. observ. almae provinciae Hiberniae, ss. theologiae lectore actuali . . . defendas susceperunt P.F. Joannes Prendergast et P.F. Franciscus Kirwan, ejusdem ordinids, nationis, ac collegii alumni*, Pragae 1762, SK, MS JN I 43; and also the engraved thesis (signed "Bal. V. Vesterhaut"): *Theses philosophicae ad mentem doctoris subtilis Joannis Scoti . . . praeside P.F. Bonaventura Managhan . . . in collegio Immaculate Concep. B. V. Mariae P.P. Hibernorum Pragae ad S. Ambrosium actuali philosophiae lectore, propugnanda suscepit P. F. Franciscus Davett, ejusdem ordinis, collegii, nationisque alumnus*, Vetero-Pragae 1750, SK, without ref. no. Here, we also need to correct the attribution of a small work by Cornelius *O'Mollony Anatomicum examen* – this was a pseudonym of the famous Scotist theologian, Anthony Bruodin. English version: Hedvika Kuchařová and Jan Pařez, "On the trail of Irish émigrés in the collections of the Strahov Abbey Library in Prague," *The Ulster Earls and Baroque Europe. Refashioning Irish identities, 1600–1800*, eds. Thomas O'Connor and Mary Ann Lyons (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2010) 183–222.

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10 Anthony Bruodin, *Propugnaculum catholicae veritatis. . . Pars prima historica*. . ., Pragae 1669. SK, BCh VIII 35. Stanislav Sousedík researched A. Bruodin in his exceptional work *Jan Duns Scotus. Doctor subtilis a jeho čeští žáci* [*John Duns Scotus. Doctor Subtilis and His Bohemian Pupils*] (Praha: Vyšehrad, 1989) and was so interested in Bruodin's *Propugnaculum* and his other work *Armamentarium theologicum* (see below) that in the conclusion of his book he used extracts from historical works and memoirs, which he translated into Czech.

11 Jan Florian Hammerschmid, *Prodromus gloriae Pragenae*, Vetero-Pragae 1717, 297–303.

12 *Quartum quod incedit feliciter seu numerus quaternarius, celeberrimo collegio archi-episcopali Pragensi, felix, faustus, et fortunatus, discursu panegyrico deductus*, Pragae 1697, including the part *Catalogus admodum reverendorum, eximiorum, ac doctissimorum patrum professorum ex diversis religionibus, scilicet RR. PP. hibernorum, praemonstratensium, cisterciensium, benedictinorum, conventualium, franciscanorum Nivensium, tam philosophiam quam theologiam & controversias in celeberrimo collegio archi-episcopali Pragensi, ab anno 1635 usque ad Annum 1697 docentium;* a list of students then contained in the part called *Nomina aliquorum qui in collegio archi-episcopali Pragensi, ex collegio PP. Hibernorum studuerunt*, SK, AP VIII 95, duplicate HK VIII 3/1.

13 Basic information about the history of the orders is provided by the ten-volume dictionary *Dizionario degli istituti di perfezione I–X* (Roma: Paoline, 1974–2003).

14 Canice Mooney, "The Golden Age of the Irish Franciscans, 1615–1650," *Measgra i gCuimhne Mhichíl Uí Chléirigh*, ed. S. O'Brien (Dublin: Assisi Press, 1944) 21–33; and by the same author, "The Irish Franciscans 1650–99. Rough and Uncultured Men?," *Catholic Survey* 1.3 (1953): 378–402.

15 Benignus Millett, *The Irish Franciscans 1651–1665* (Rome: Gregorian University Press, 1964). Benignus Millett, "The Papal Mission to Ireland of James Taaffe in 1668," *Dún Mhuire Killiney 1945–95* (Dublin: Lilliput Press, 1995) 102–126.

16 See above the footnote 4, Jennings, *IFD*.

17 Richard J. Kelly, "Ireland and Bohemia," *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, 4th series, 21 (1907): 355–360.

18 Richard J. Kelly, "The Irish Franciscans in Prague (1629–1786): Their literary labours," *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 52 (1922): 169–174.

19 Brendan Jennings, "The Irish Franciscans in Prague," *Studies* 28 (1939): 210–222.

20 Kevin MacGrath, "The Library of Strahov Abbey in Prague," *Irish Library Bulletin* 12 (1951): 46–48.

21 Kevin MacGrath, "The Irish Franciscan Library at Prague," *Franciscan College Annual 1951*, (Multyfarnham 1951): 29–33.

22 Kevin MacGrath, "The Bruodins in Bohemia," *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, 5th series, 77 (1952): 333–343.

23 Mícheál MacCraith and David Worthington, "Aspects of the literary activity of the Irish Franciscans in Prague, 1620–1786," *Irish Migrants in Europe after Kinsale, 1602–1820*, eds. T. Connor and M.A. Lyons (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2003) 118–134.

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24 Thomas O'Connor ed., *The Irish in Europe, 1580–1815* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2001); Thomas O' Connor and Mary Ann Lyons eds., *Irish Communities in Early-Modern Europe* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2006).

25 Nollaig Ó Muraíle ed., *Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, His Associates and St Anthony's College, Louvain*. (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2008).

26 E. Bhreathnach, H. MacMahon, OFM and J. McCafferty eds., *The Irish Franciscans 1534–1990* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2009).

27 Josef Polišenský, *Dějiny Británie* [*The History of Britain*] (Praha: Svoboda, 1982). Apart from this, it is worth mentioning a popular book by the same author, *Britain and Czechoslovakia* (Praha: Orbis, 1966), dedicated to British-Czech relationships which also include the most important Irishmen in Bohemia.

28 Martin Kovář, *Anglie posledních Stuartovců 1658–1714* [*England under the Last Stuarts, 1658–1714*] (Praha: Karolinum, 1998).

29 Kenneth O. Morgan ed., *Dějiny Británie* [*The Oxford History of Britain*] (Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 1999).

30 Theodore W. Moody and Francis X. Martin eds., *Dějiny Irska* [*The Course of Irish History*] (Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 1996).

31 Pavel Vlček, Petr Sommer and Dušan Foltýn, *Encyklopedie českých klášterů* [*The Encyclopedia of Bohemian Religious Institutes*] (Praha: Libri, 1997).

32 Růžena Baťková ed., *Umělecké památky Prahy. Nové Město, Vyšehrad, Vinohrady* [*The Artistic Monuments of Prague: New Town, Vyšehrad and Vinohrady*] (Praha: Academia, 1998).

33 Alois Kubíček, "Adaptace kláštera hybernů na celnici" [The Adaptation of the College of the Irish Franciscans into a Customs and Excise Office], *Umění* 3 (1955): 41–47.

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